

NEW-YORK

OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



JOURNAL;

THE
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 11, 1768.
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

	D's Age.	High- Water.	Rises after	sets before	
THURSDAY	11	8	after 7	28 before 5	
FRIDAY	0	9	7	29	5
SATURDAY	15	10	7	28	5
SUNDAY	16	11	7	29	5
MONDAY	17	11	7	28	5
TUESDAY	18	12	7	28	5
WEDNESDAY	19	1	7	27	5

Days 9 Hours 4 Minutes long, till the 28th.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	55. 10d.	Beef per Barrel	45. 0d.
Flour	18. 0d.	Pork	72. 0d.
Brown Bread	18. 0d.	Salt	25. 0d.
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[The excellency of the following piece, will excuse its
appearance again, tho' it has been re-published
here in the two papers of Monday last.]

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

To the P R I N T E R.

I AM, Sir, a native of Boston, in New-England, but I do not concern myself in your London election; nor do I believe that any of my countrymen think it of importance to them, whether you choose Alderman T. your representative, or reject him. And yet I hear great clamour, as if his nomination were to promote a Boston interest. He may be, for ought I know, a man of abilities, and a friend of ours: But, should he get into P—t, what is one man among five or six hundred? A drop in the bucket. He may be well acquainted with the interests of both countries, a moderate prudent man, and so a fit instrument to conciliate jarring interests, and restore harmony between us. But possibly you have men enough as well qualified in those respects, and better in others. Choose whom you please, only never hereafter tell us, as a reason for our submitting to your taxes, that we are represented in your Parliament, when even an Englishman, having been in America, is made an absolute disqualification, a bar to his being chosen at all.

I sit down, Sir, after much patience, merely to take some notice of the invective and abuse, that have, on this occasion, been so liberally bestowed on my country, by your writers who sign themselves *Old England*, a *Londoner*, a *Liverman of London*, &c. &c. [By the way, Mr. Printer, should I have said liberally or illiberally? Not being now it seems allowed to be an Englishman, I ought modestly to doubt my English, and submit it as I do to your correction.] The public, however, has been assured by these gentlemen, that "the Bostonians have an evil disposition towards Old England, a rooted malice against this country, an implacable enmity to it;" they talk of our having, "hostile intentions," and making "barbarous resolutions against it;" they say that "neither French nor Spaniards have as yet outdone the Bostonians in malicious combinations against its existence;" that we are "as inveterate enemies to Old England, as ever the Carthaginians appeared to be to Rome."—If all this is true, the inference intended is a plain one; it is as proper now to make war on Boston, as ever it was to make war against France or Spain; and it will be as right a thing in Old-England, to destroy New-England, as it was in Old-Rome to destroy Carthage.—You should not be contented with cutting the throats of one half of us in the West, to make the other half buy your goods whether they will or no, (as some Londoners say other Londoners do in the East) but the word should be, with old Cato, *VENDEBAM EST: Don't leave one stone upon another,*

nor a Carthaginian or Bostonian alive upon the face of the earth.—Is this what these valiant writers would be at? And shall we again see them, as in the time of the Stamp-Act, exhorting government to pour its armies into the colonies, and deluge the country with blood? But government was, and will be wiser.—And do these gentlemen talk of humanity? And do they complain of inhumanity? the inhumanity of Boston people!—the horrible inhumanity of resolving to live within compass, and manufacture what they can for themselves!

O! but this would be "inhumanity to England," "it is Bostonian cruelty, that wants to starve our poor!"

Supposing it, for a moment, true, give me leave, Sir, on this head, to recriminate a little. I shall do it gently. I will not bring railing accusations of my own making against you Englishmen: And [all good friends and fellow citizens as you are] it must be supposed that you touch your own failings tenderly, "Nought is aggravated, nought set down in anger."—I have been a reader then, of your newspapers and pamphlets for these three years past; and I find them filled with complaints, that the country and city swarm with rich engrossers, fore-stallers, monopolizers, who combine to make an artificial famine, to oppress and starve the poor, in order to make themselves more rich. I find your farmers charged in a body, as cruelly withholding the staff of life; your millers, meal-men and bakers represented as thieves and poisoners; your merchants accused of sending away your corn, and starving your own people, to feed foreigners, for the sake of a little profit to themselves, or hoarding it up in magazines till spoil, rather than let the poor have it at a moderate price.—I find your landholders, that great and respectable body, charged with endeavouring by every means in their power to keep up the price of provisions, that the farmers may thereby be enabled to pay them higher rents, for the better support of their excessive luxury. I find even your p—ts, who are chosen chiefly by your landholders, charged with entering into their views; and that there have arisen laws to prevent the importation of beef, pork, corn, &c. from your own Ireland, as well as from any foreign country, lest the poor in England should eat at a less expence; and even laws to tax those poor towards paying a bounty on the exportation of corn, lest too great a plenty at home should lower the price of bread.

Pray, Gentlemen, are these things so?

And are your own people really such tyrants and oppressors of the poor?

I, that am a stranger among ye, cannot be qualified to judge. I can only say, that, as you live together, you have better opportunities of knowing one another, than you have of knowing us at 3000 miles distance, and that therefore what you say of one another is rather more to be depended on. Not to affront you, therefore, by affecting to doubt these facts of your asserting, I would only submit it to your consideration, whether it might not be at least decent, to cure yourselves of inhumanity, before you venture to charge it upon us. Pluck this beam out of your own eyes, before you pretend to spy the mote in ours. We have no malice against your poor, no desire in the least to starve them; but we think we are unable to continue purchasing your manufactures, not only at high prices, but at those prices enhanced by duties; and therefore we resolve to make what we want; not to starve your poor, but to prevent becoming poor and starving ourselves.—Charity, your own proverb says, begins at home. Why should you expect us to have more concern for your poor than you have? If you want our help in maintaining them as heretofore, you know how it may be easily had. The means are in your own hands; you know you got all from us, by trade, that we could possibly spare, and kept us besides continually in your debt; what would you, what can you have more? The situation of the colonies seems similar to that of the cows in the fable: forbidden to suckle their own calves, and daily drawn

dry, they yet parted with their milk willingly; but when moreover a tax came to be demanded of them, and that too to be paid in grass of which they had already too short a provision; it was no wonder they thought their masters unreasonable, and resolved for the future to suck one another.

Boston man as I am, Sir, and inimical as my country is represented to be, I hate neither England or Englishmen, driven (though my ancestors were) by military oppression of former times, out of this happy country, to suffer all the hardships of an American wilderness. I retain no resentment on that account. I wish prosperity to the nation; I honour, esteem, and love its people. I only hate calumniators and boufeus on either side the water, who would for the little dirty purposes of faction, set brother against brother, turn friends into mortal enemies, and ruin an empire by dividing it.—The very injurious treatment America has lately received, in so many London prints, may have some tendency to alienate still more the affections of that country from this; but as your papers extend thither, I wish a people may by their means be informed, that the abuses do not flow from the general sense of people here; that they are the productions of a few known angry writers, heated by an election contest who rave against America, because a candid they would decry once lived there, and happens be otherwise unexceptionable: Writers who (as have shewn) abuse their own country as virulently as they do ours; and whose invectives are disapproved by all people of understanding and moderation. Let it be known that there is much good will towards America in the generality of this nation; and that however government may sometimes happen to be mistaken or misled, with relation to American interests, there is no general intention to oppress us; and that therefore, we may rely upon having every real grievance removed, on proper representations. By spreading these truths in your paper through America, Sir, you may come to deserve a share in that blessing which is promised to the peace-makers, when only its reverse can be expected by these unhappy writers.

NEW-ENGLAND.

East-Greenwich, March 8, 1768.

BOSTON, December 5.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

THE Court of Admiralty for the Trial of the Libels entered against John Hancock, Esq; and others, is further continued:—The most exorbitant and unheard of Demand of about £ 50,000 Sterling, to compensate for a small Cargo of Wine, would have been shocking to Persons of common Humanity, had the whole of it been smuggled, which the Custom-House Book will evince was not the Case, how much is such Grievance heightened by frequent Continuances, whereby the Subject may be kept in suspense, contrary to the Principles of Equity, and the Declaration of Magna Charta.—"A Delay of Justice is a denial of it."

The chief Civil Magistrate in the Province has, it seems, received, if not asked, the Aid of the Military; for we now behold Centry Boxes fixed at the Gates of the Province House, and Guards placed there for his better Protection.—A King of England being once ask'd by a foreign Prince, "Where are your Guards Sir?" immediately replied, "The Affections of my People;"—A Security, Honour, and Happiness which all the Military Force of Great Britain can never restore to our present Government.

On Tuesday Evening last, between 6 and 7 o'Clock, a Householder in this Town was met by three Soldiers; who at first passed by him, the Space of a few Rods, but soon return'd, damning him, and asking why he did not answer when hail'd; immediately upon which, one of them without any Provocation gave him a Blow, which was seconded by another, whereby he was brought to the Ground; they then stamped upon him, using Means to prevent his calling out; when they robbed him of all the Money in his Pocket, which happened to be but three Pistareens.—Those Soldiers doubtless expected

a much larger Booty: May our great Plunderers experience a like Disappointment.

We are assured that the Members of his Majesty's Council of this Province have taken effectual Measures to clear their late humble Petition to his Majesty for the Redress of our public Grievances, from the Misrepresentations and false Glosses, which there is too much Reason to suspect has been put upon it, by what Lord H—l—gh styles the Reasonings of G. B.— It has been long a Misfortune to this Province and the Colonies in general, that so much Credit has been given by Administration to the Narrations, GLOSSES and COMMENTS of their Enemies here, that the ill Effects of them have been often experienced by us, before it was even suspected that such Representations had been made.

Dec. 6. This Day two of the Soldiers concerned in stopping an Inhabitant of this Town the other Evening, for refusing to answer when hail'd by the Guards, were by Warrant brought before Mr. Justice Dana; who considering the Nature of the Offence, bound them over to answer, to the Court of General Sessions of the Peace for this County, to be held in January next.—It is our Happiness and Security, that we have recourse to the Common Law; and that the Times are not so corrupt, but we have Magistrates who have Spirit enough to exert themselves in support of our common Rights; should the Time ever come when the Law of the Land shall be made to yield and truckle to military Power,—what a Scene of Confusion would then open upon a People so jealous of their Liberty?

Dec. 7. A General Council this Day, in the Minutes thereof we suppose it will be recorded, James Murray, Esq; nominated and appointed a Justice of the Quorum; tho' but two of the Members, as it is said, gave their Voice for the same.—While such wise Methods are pursued for bracing up Government by putting Persons of Family and Influence in the Province into the Magistracy, our Enemies may flatter themselves that they shall not for the future hear of any Difficulties thrown in the Way of Quartering Troops upon us; or of the Inhabitants daring to express any Sort of Dislike at the Behaviour of Men in Power.

The G—r was pleased to say, that he should in Time to come nominate any more honorary Aides; but only such as would engage to be active in that Office.—whereupon a worthy Gentleman whose Name had been mentioned at the Board had the Go-By; and Mr. William Coffin, jun. was nominated, and appointed a Justice of the Peace for this Town and County, being the second made Magistrate on the reforming Plan proposed by Lord Hillsborough.—One of the Members of the Council had at the late Board, made a Representation and Complaint of the great Insult which had been offered him by the Soldiery, when passing over the Neck in his Charriot, but instead of its being properly, if at all noticed by the G—r, he was this Day pleased to acquaint the Council, that he understood from Col. Pomeroy, that there was a Combination of the Inhabitants of the Town, not to answer to the Challenges of the Guards, which he observed was a breaking in upon the Rules and Orders of the Military, might occasion Disturbances, and be attended with ill Consequences. It is said one of the Members observed upon it, that he believed there was a Combination, but that it was a Combination of some Gentlemen of Influence, designed to oppose, in the Steps of the Law, and prevent the further Repetition of Violence and Disorder, which have been too frequently committed since the Arrival of the Troops in this Town.

Dec. 8. Several Pieces of Intelligence have been cook'd up in the Court Gazette, with Design to prevent the successful Operation of the Patriotic Resolutions of the Merchants, respecting a Non-Importation of Goods. In order to dissuade our Brethren in the Neighbouring Governments, they are informed the Importation the last Summer and this Fall, has fallen much short of former Years, and that some Vessels whose Arrivals are expected before the first of January next, when the Agreement of the Merchants takes Place, are ordered to return only ballasted with Hemp and Coal; It may also be affirmed with Truth, that the Sale of Goods in the Summer and Fall, has been much less than in former Seasons, from whence it may be concluded that the People are grown much more frugal; To instance only in Bohea Tea, several great Retailers of that Article have declared that they do not now sell one fifth Part of what they did lately,—People of the best Fashion in Town, have with one Heart and Mind, and almost instantaneously banished it from their Tables; but a Number of Towns in the Country, to stop the Consumption have lately signed the following Agreement, viz. "Whereas the prodigious Consumption of foreign Teas used amongst us, is not only very impoverishing to our Country, but is also prejudicial to the Health of the Inhabitants:

We the Subscribers being animated with a Zeal to promote the Good of our Country, (in breaking off bad Customs) declare for ourselves, respectively, that neither we, nor any for or under us, will en-

tertain any Friend or Visitor whatsoever, with any Tea imported from India or elsewhere, or drink any ourselves, or suffer any to be drank in our Houses, until the late Revenue Acts for imposing Taxes on America be repealed."—Perhaps our Neighbours may suspect that such Agreements, have little or no Effect, I will adduce the Town of Sudbury as an Instance to the contrary, by giving a little Anecdote.—A young Man of that Town who had lately married, and was removing to a new Settlement where he had purchased a Piece of Land, on which he had expended his all, was recommended to the Parish by the Selectmen for a Contribution; the Minister had given Notice of the Sabbath on which it was to be made; this design'd Object of their Charity was pleased the Saturday before, to take in a Shop about a Pound of Bohea Tea, promising to pay for the same out of the Money to be collected the next Day; This soon flew through the Town, and was so resented that great Numbers of the Parish applied to the Minister the next Morning, for a Re-consideration of their Vote, which was accordingly re-considered, and the imprudent Man thereby deprived of the Benefit of the intended Contribution.—If Americans in general, pursue such Methods as the foregoing for obtaining Relief and a Redress of Grievances, we may laugh at all the Troops sent among us, or rather at those M—rs, who should have procured an Act of Parliament depriving Americans of that Understanding and good Sense, with which Nature and Providence has endow'd them, before they had attempted with any Hopes of Success, to draggon us out of those Rights and Privileges, which the Inhabitants of these Colonies inherit and know they are entitled to, as Men and as Subjects.—

Dec. 9. Orders have been received from Georgia and another Province for some Articles of American Manufacture, which could not be procured in this Place.—From hence it may be concluded by some, that New-England Manufactures exist only in our News Papers; but such a Conclusion would be very erroneous: We have not it is true any Quantities of home made Cotton; Linen, and Woolen Goods which can yet be spared for exports, but it may be depended upon that those Manufactures have greatly increased since the Stamp-Act: Almost every House in the Country is now a Manufactory; some Towns have more Looms therein than Houses: The Encouragement and Countenance given by the Clergy, our Patriots and the College, by appearing clothed in our own Woolens, &c. has raised a Spirit in the Country, that can hardly be abated; our Farmers now look upon it as a Disgrace, if they and their Family, are not clad with the Fleece of their Flock, and by their own Industry: Companies are forming in several Parts of the Country, for the Carrying on several Branches of Business, with the Help of our new imported Artizans, which must so increase and improve New-England Manufactures; that if the present Restrictions on foreign Trade are continued, and the Revenue Drain for our Cash is kept open, we may soon have an Overplus to spare to those of our Southern Brethren, who are disposed to favour us with their Custom. It is Fact, that our Country People are already able to furnish themselves with by far the greatest Part of their necessary Clothing; The Resentment of Americans may soon be strong enough to banish every foreign Superfluity; then Britons will be convinc'd by sad Experience of the Truth of an old English Proverb, viz. *Honesty is the best Policy.*

Dec. 10. While the Friends of their Country are recommending and countenancing by their Example, the strictest OEconomy, C—m—r P—x—n and Company are endeavouring to establish a weekly and brilliant Assembly at Concert Hall; where their Board is again held in the Day Time, and a Centinel placed for their Guard: One of their Livery Boatmen has waited upon the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Town with the Proposals and a Subscription Paper; which to use a courtly Phrase has been almost universally treated with the Contempt it deserves.—C—m—r R—n, in order to throw a Splendor upon Office, and so to dazzle with its Brightness, the Eyes of Americans, that they might not perceive the incomparable insignificance of his Person, nor how ridiculously the Fruits of their Industry are bestowed; intends soon to make his Appearance in a Suit of Crimson Velvet, which will cost him a Sum that would have been a full Support to some one of the Families, that are almost reduced to Poverty themselves; who are yet obliged, not indeed by the Laws of Christianity, but by the Revenue Act, to feed the Hungry and cloth the naked C—m—rs, not barely with what is convenient and necessary, but with all the Luxury and Extravagance of high Life.

Dec. 11. We have the melancholy Account that a Schooner coming from St. John's in Nova Scotia, with a considerable Number of Passengers, being such as had left their Settlements in that Colony in order to reside in this Province, has been lately cast away on the Salvages, near Cape Ann, and not one of the People saved.—It is to be feared

we may hear of more of this kind, as necessity has put Numbers upon launching from that Country, in the most Dangerous and perilous Season of the Year: We wish we may not also before long receive some disagreeable Tidings from the two Floridas, and other of our new Settlements, from whence the Troops have been withdrawn, for the Boston Expedition.

On Monday last arrived the Brig Conway, Captain Keith, from Lisbon, which he left the 29th of October, and after delivering his Clearance at Belem Castle, as he passed St. Julian's Castle, he had six Shot fired almost on board him, the Reason of which the Pilot could not inform him.

The same Day arrived the Phenix, Capt. Millar, in seven Weeks from Cork, who on the Passage spoke the following Vessels, viz. December 10, Lat. 33. 42, Lon. 73, a Sloop from Surinam to Rhode-Island. Dec. 13, Lat. 38. 30, Lon. 73, a Ship Capt. Fullerton, from Boston to London.

The publick Prints (Cork Evening Post) to the 24th of October, gives us the following Intelligence, viz.

N I C E, September 14.

THE inhabitants on the estates of Joseph Bargaggio, late Commander of a body of troops at Nonza, have ruin'd all his lands, in resentment for his having surrendered to the enemy without making any resistance; and both himself and several other chiefs, with a number of soldiers, are embarked for France.

Sienna, Sept. 17. We just now receive advice, that while the French were attacking Biguglia, Furiani, Oletta and Olmetta, the Corsicans took Barbaggio and Patrimonio, and that the troops which were in those places, were put to the sword.

Warsaw, Sept. 24. Two new confederacies are formed in Lithuania, which from the number and quality of the persons concerned, are extremely alarming. Prince Radzivil has called all his troops together to prevent their being drawn away by the Confederates, who have not yet undertaken any Thing considerable.

Danzick, Sept. 26. A troop of about 500 horse have appear'd in this province, unloaded several corn vessels on the Vistula, and required several villages to furnish armed men and money.

L O N D O N.

Oct. 1. The Marquis de Chauvelin having carried with him to Corsica, a reinforcement of 7000 men, on the 5th of September, (after a smart contest with the natives, in which M. de Marbeuf had his horse shot under him, and a Captain killed by his side) had taken the posts of Oletta, Olmetta, Biguglia, and Furiani; on which the Sieur Paoli (brother to the General) had abandoned the towns of Fornali and Mortella, and retired; and the province of Nebbio and Pieve of Casinca submitted to the French. They had before possession of Patrimonio, Bargaggio, Nonza, Canari, Baretali, Luri, Meria, Pino, Sisco, Pietra, Corvara, Luciana, and Borgo. The Marquis de Chauvelin ordered all the places he had conquer'd to bring in their fire arms, under pain of military execution; and had taken a Dutch ship with 5000 stands of muskets intended for the Corsicans.

Oct. 8. Private letters by the French and Flanders mail say, there has been a general engagement between the French and Corsicans, and that the latter have obtained a complete victory, and taken the French General's eldest son prisoner, and many general officers.

15. Four additional battalions of French Infantry were lately landed in Corsica. On the 9th, 10, 11 and 12 of Sept. several actions passed between the Corsicans and French, all of them to the disadvantage of the latter, but by the French account all in their favour. A letter from Versailles says, the Corsicans had made several attacks upon the posts of the French troops, but were always repulsed with loss, and in the last action had a great number of their men killed: Yet it is certain the French were worsted, nor can they any longer deny it but affect to make light of it, saying, with a thrug it was no more than a Coup d'Essai, and that they shall soon revenge the loss. A letter from Corsica dated Sept. 25, gives a very modest account of the affair, acknowledging that the advantages gain'd by the Corsicans had been exaggerated. He says that on the 11th the Corsicans attack'd and took by assault Penta, (then in the hands of the French) one of the strongest places in the island, and made prisoners 3 officers and 80 soldiers. The French in those quarters, about 2000 men, retired from post to post, and in Vescovato, were surprised on the night of the 12th by Capt. Salacetti, who had taken several houses, when a wound from a musket ball obliged him to retire. The Sieur Cleme Paoli also the same night penetrated into Loreto but his troops not listening to the capitulation proposed by the French, were beginning to fire into the houses, when the inhabitants took the part of the French, and immediately defended them; as Paoli beginning to want ammunition, was obliged to relinquish his possession. On the 18th it be-
The French and retired, having seized greatly increased were lost or left a garrison not immediately them up. suspension, poised corps between Big two places. of Casinca. side of Neb person, is A letter that the Fre of Oletta, an to Olmetta, vince of Ne took possession days, but w furiously on but were mo being greatl this defeat t French had baggio, Pat hand it was dered to the tradicted.) A letter fr the French h of Biguglia wounded sen Olmetta, ab der at discre mentions, th where they l with little re abandon'd b velin, not b to prevail on fession of t passing the The Corsica that his troo don'd their c tation; but could make taken, the C and put all escape their the walls of great. Among are 15 genera lin's nephew. their loss. According has destroyed Corsica, whe for provisions the court has of Swiss troo with Corsica. such an infan A letter fro the loss of the 3000 killed, 7 the French a of a convent and converted posited their munition, and convent has with all its co the Marquis d prisoner, is d Marbeuf, is and San Fior General Paoli a supply of an and has dispo manner, that resist four tim accounts of the Advice is Turin, has de A French the coast of S of Cagliari, v sented, and h a cabinet cou court of Turin Oct. 9. I Spanish rebeq man in the M importance are Oct. 13. L reported there appear at Nice dinia shall dire The merch

Casina, the Corsicans began their march, which the French foreseeing, abandoned several places and retired, but the Sieur Paoli with 200 men, having seized the Bridge del Lago Bandedetto, greatly incommoded them in their retreat, and some were lost on each side. The French having at last passed the river, reunited at Borgo, where they left a garrison of 600 men. The Corsicans did not immediately pursue them, but have since block'd them up. It is said the French have proposed a suspension, but have been refused. They have posted corps at St. Marie del Orto, about half way between Biguglia and Furiani, to preserve those two places. Thus things were situate on the side of Casina. An account of the operations on the side of Nebbio, where General Paoli has acted in person, is impatiently expected.

A letter from Isola Rossa, Sept. 14. mentions that the French having taken and sack'd the town of Oletta, and all the country round it, they march'd to Olmetta, Rutali, and other parts of the province of Nebbio towards the Gulph, which they took possession of, and remained there quietly two days, but were then surrounded and attack'd so furiously on all sides, that they attempted to fly, but were most of them killed or taken, the Corsicans being greatly enraged at the sacking of Oletta. By this defeat the Corsicans have recover'd all that the French had conquered in Nebbio, as well as Babbaggio, Patrimonio, Farinola, &c. But on the other hand it was said the fortress of Capraia had surrendered to the French. (This last article is since contradicted.)

A letter from Leghorn, Sept. 16. mentions that the French have lost above 1000 men in the attacks of Biguglia and Furiani, besides a great number of wounded sent to Bastia; and that in an action near Olmetta, about 800 French were obliged to surrender at discretion. A letter from Corsica, Sept. 14. mentions, that the French having taken Biguglia, where they lost a considerable number of men, met with little resistance at Furiani, which was soon abandon'd by the Corsicans. The marquis de Chauvelin, not being able by gentleness and persuasion to prevail on the inhabitants to submit, took possession of the villages of Borgo and Luciana; passing the Guale, and pushed on to la Penta. The Corsicans there attack'd him with such fury, that his troops could not stand the shock, but abandon'd their camp and fled with the utmost precipitation; but they were pursued so closely that they could make no stand in any of the places they had taken, the Corsicans enter'd with them pell mell, and put all to the sword who were not able to escape their fury. The pursuit was continued to the walls of Bastia. The loss of the French was great. Among the prisoners, (said to be about 200) are 15 general officers, and the marquis de Chauvelin's nephew. The Corsicans did not exactly know their loss.

According to letters from Leghorn, Gen. Paoli has destroyed several magazines of the French in Corsica, whereby their army is greatly distressed for provisions. Letters from Paris mention, that the court has determined to take several regiments of Swiss troops into pay, to serve during the war with Corsica. [Surely the Swiss will not engage in such an infamous service.]

A letter from Leghorn, Sept. 26. mentions, that the loss of the French in the late actions, amounts to 3000 killed, 700 wounded, and 400 prisoners; that the French at Oletta had made themselves masters of a convent which bears the name of St. Francis, and converted it into a magazine, where they deposited their baggage, their artillery, all their ammunition, and their military chest; and that this convent has since been retaken by the Corsicans, with all its contents. The same advices add, that the Marquis de Chauvelin's nephew, who was taken prisoner, is dead of his wounds, that Count de Marbeuf, is mortally wounded, and that Calvi and San Fiorenzo are blockaded by the Corsicans. General Paoli has sent a reinforcement of men and a supply of ammunition and provisions to Capraia; and has disposed his army in so advantageous a manner, that it is thought they would be able to resist four times their number. [Such are our last accounts of the illustrious Corsicans. Q. D. C.]

Advice is said to be received that the court of Turin, has declared war against France.

A French Tartan lately took a Corsican vessel on the coast of Sardinia, within a quarter of a league of Cagliari, which the court of Turin highly resented, and had demanded satisfaction. Yesterday a cabinet council was held on advices from the court of Turin.

On 9. It was reported on 'Change, that a Spanish rebeque had taken an English merchantman in the Mediterranean. Dispatches of great importance are just arrived from the court of Turin.

On 13. Letters from Italy advise, that it is reported there, that an English squadron will soon appear at Nice, to be employed as the King of Sardinia shall direct.

The merchants at Gibraltar and Minorca, are

Corsica, tho' the best market in the Mediterranean, left they should be seized by the French.

On 15. They write from Paris, that some extraordinary dispatches from the court of Turin, had occasion'd the holding several cabinet councils at Versailles. An agent, from the King of Sardinia with an important commission to the States General, is arrived at the Hague. Last week a nobleman, positively said to have come from the court of Sardinia, arrived incog, at St. James's. It is reported, that a certain Admiral [Keppel] lately failed for the Mediterranean, to accompany his amiable sister [The

] is charged with an important affair, the particulars of which will scarce be known till executed.

On 13. We are informed from Boston, that the inhabitants will not suffer any officer of the navy to come on shore there with his sword or cockade on. [There is no good comes of lying.]

15. It is said the representation of the people of Boston for a removal of their governor will be acquiesced in, and that a great military officer, remarkable for his firmness and intrepidity, will be appointed in his stead. A cabinet council was held this morning at the Earl of Hillsborough's office, on the subject of some very important dispatches received from America.

A gentleman well acquainted with North-America, being lately asked by a man in high station, if he thought 6 regiments, and half a dozen men of war, would be sufficient to quell the Bostonians, answered, two men of war were enough to starve the town, [a great mistake] but 6 regiments, and 6 men of war, would certainly be the making of it, by the money they would spend there, which he thought was the only good they would perform when ever they arrived

NEW-YORK, December 22.
TO ZEBULON SEAMAN, and DANIEL KISSAM, Esquires, Representatives of QUEEN'S COUNTY, in the General Assembly, of the Province of New-York:

Gentlemen,
A T so critical a Time as the present, when there is the greatest Necessity for the most steady and wise Measures to be pursued, that were, perhaps, ever requisite in his Majesty's Colonies in America; we humbly conceive, that the Instructions of Constituents, to their Representatives must be of the utmost Consequence: At a Time when a Subversion of the grand Characteristic of the British Constitution, Taxation by Representation, is strenuously maintained by the Ministry in our Mother Country; when our Trade is languishing, our Specie drawn from us by Duties, our Credit declining, our Paper Currency sunk, and a Restriction of any further Emissions; by which we are almost utterly incapacitated to pay our Debts, and many industrious loyal Subjects reduced to the utmost Distress: When Ministerial Injunctions are imposed upon us for Laws, Menaces to our Assemblies, and positive Orders given to our Governors to dissolve them in Case of non-Obedience; and when it even becomes Criminal to assert the Rights of British Subjects, 'alio' entitled thereto by British Laws; We therefore, your Constituents, Freeholders of Queen's-County, do desire and impetrate that you will steadily and vigorously endeavour to maintain the just and legal Rights of the Crown, shewing yourselves to be Representatives of loyal Subjects; and at the same Time carefully oppose all Measures which may any Ways infringe our just Rights and Privileges. And we do particularly desire you, not only to do all in your Power in your honourable House, but also heartily concur with the Houses of Representatives of the other Colonies, in endeavouring by all dutiful and constitutional Methods to obtain a Removal of our Grievances as soon as possible; to which End, we earnestly recommend to you, to move in your House, that a humble and dutiful Remonstrance may be transmitted to our gracious Sovereign, fully representing therein our unhappy Circumstances to his royal and paternal Consideration; which we humbly conceive will be the most effectual, as well as judicious Means, to obtain that Relief to our Grievances, which we have the greatest Reason to hope for.

We also expect that you will do your Endeavours to cause a respectful and amicable Answer to be returned to the Letter wrote to your House by the House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay, in February last. And we do further intreat you, that whatever Sums of Money you think fit to raise for his Majesty's Service, either for Quartering Troops in this Province, or for any other Use, you pay not the least Regard to the Acts of any other Legislature, much less to Ministerial Mandates; but undauntedly proceed in promoting whatever you judge will be most beneficial for his Majesty's Interest, consistent with the Abilities of your Constituents.

Gentlemen,
BY the Number, as well as Importance (of many) of the Subscribers to these Instructions, we flatter ourselves, that you will pay the Regard to them, which we have an indubitable Right to expect.

[The above Instructions were delivered on Tuesday last.]
We hear from Scarborough, of the Death of General Burton. No News by the Boston Post.

(For more News see the Postscript.)

On 17. Arrivals.—At Cove, Mermaid, Saltounstall, from New-London.

20. The Phenix, Capt. Miller, from Philadelphia.

20. The Earl of Hertford, Pym, from Cadix to New-York, is lost, Crew saved.

Custom-House, New-York. Inward Entries.
Phenix, Miller, from Cork. Olive Branch, Tingley Bristol. Conway, Keight, Lisbon. Peggy, Miller, Dominica. Minck, Brather, Hispaniola. Ranger, Kennedy, St. Martins. Sally, Pell, St. Croix. William, Reeves, Quebec. Hope, Albersson; and Kensington, Moon, Philadelphia. Two Brothers, Warner; Sally and Polly, Freebody; and Ranger, Brown, Rhode-Island. Industry, Short, Barbados.

Novis, Hibernia, Henry, Belfast. Lovely, Jane, Ch. Dublin. Charlotte, Albany; and Phenix, Benfoa, ica. General Gage, Gibb, St. Croix. Catherine, Offut, Thomas. Sally and Polly, Freebody; Two Brothers, Warner; and Sea Flower, Cox, Rhode-Island. Dove, Clark, Nantucket. Dehance, Peck, North-Carolina.
Cleared.—Sally, Jauncey to Newry. Polly, Bunce, Barcelona. Two Brothers, Mills, New-Providence. Dehance, Tillinghast; and Industry, Black, Rhode-Island. North-Briton, Spooner; and Speedwell, Smith, Boston.

WHEREAS ABIJAH ABBOT, Carpenter, late of the City of New-York, deceased, has left me the Subscriber, an Executrix of his last Will and Testament. This is therefore to desire all Persons who are indebted to the Estate of the said ABIJAH ABBOTT, deceased, to make immediate Payment thereof; and all others who are Creditors of the same, to bring in their Accounts, that a just Estimate may be formed of the Estate, and the Executrix, proceed to a Settlement.
MARY ABBOTT, Executrix.

TO-MORROW at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, A public LECTURE will be read in the College-Hall, by Doctor JONES, upon the History, Improvement, and Usefulness of Surgery; to which will be added, some Remarks applicable to the present State of Quakery in this City.

A Gentleman in England, returns Thanks to the kind Gentleman who wrote him an Anonymous Letter, dated Sept. 11, 1767; and would think himself much honoured with his Correspondence, under his real Name. Which on his Honour he would never disclose to any Person whatever.

Wants Employment,
A Person who can write a good Hand and understands Merchants Accounts, is willing to agree with any Gentleman, on reasonable Terms:—For further Particulars inquire of the Printer. 55 38

S L E D S,
Two extraordinary well made Esopus ones, To be sold reasonable, by
ABEEL & BYVANCK,
Near COENTIES-MARKET;
Also an Assortment of Ironmongery, London blister'd and German Steel; best refin'd bar and Sheet Iron; a few Bars of square Swedes Iron fit for Harrow-Teeth; also Boy's Skates very cheap. (55 58)

TO BE SOLD, by
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
At his Store near the Ferry Stairs,
BROAD-cloths in half pieces of all colours, Bath coating, forrest cloths, ratteen, frizes of all sorts, bearskins, red and blue coating, tear-nought, spotted swankin, striped blankets of all sorts, serge, black and coloured worsted patterns for breeches, men's plain and ribbed worsted hose, women's hose; tammies, durants, shalloon, felt hats, fustians, Turkey stripes, Turkey burdets; worsted plush, checks of all sorts usually imported; Scotch handkerchiefs, Manchester velvets, silk and cotton gowns, Holland sheeting, dowlas, printed and penciled calicoes, purple do. chintzes, cambricks, lawns, counterpane, chamoices, diaper table cloths, silk romals, black, blue, and ash coloured peclongs; sewing silks of all colours, sewing thread, silk damascus, writing paper, powder blue, white wash brushes, hand brushes and shoe brushes; marble chimney pieces and squares, netting twine; sd. 10d, 12d, 10d, 12d, and 30d nails, two and a quarter inch sheathing nails, four and a half inch deck nails; a complete assortment of buckles and buttons, penknives, snuff boxes; knives and forks, ivory and horn combs, knitting pins, brass and steel thimbles, metal and stone links; 6 by 8 crown window glass quart bottles in hamper, gin-bags, heart and club steel, tea kettles, grindstones; bohea and congo tea, double and single refined loaf sugar, lump sugar, Commyne or Leyden cheese; brandy and Geneva in casks and casks, fine cordials in casks, and a cargo of choice Teneriff wine, just imported. 55 58

TO BE SOLD,
A Farm of land, containing 300 acres, lying and being in the county of West Chester, and township of New Rochelle, about two miles from the landing, and situate on the road leading from the Landing to the White Plains; There is about 150 acres of wood land on said farm, about 98 acres of very good meadow, clear'd, and a considerable deal of swamp, which may be improv'd into excellent mowing ground; There is also on said farm, two large orchards, one old and the other young, the greatest part grafted fruit; out of which has been made in one year 80 barrels of cider; there are excellent pears of different sorts, and a great variety of peaches, with plenty of cherries; The farm is all very well water'd, with a brook running thro' it, on which a saw-mill might be erected, with a conveniency for a tan yard, where there has been one already, with several of the utensils yet remaining. There is on said farm, a stone house of one story high, with large garret rooms; there are four large rooms on the lower floor, with a linter, that extends the whole length of the house, and which might be improv'd into convenient bedrooms; there are also two sleeping rooms above; said house has adjoining to it a good kitchen, with two rooms in it, and there is also a very good cellar under the house: There are on the premises two large barns, with a cider-mill and house, with other out-houses. Whoever has a mind to purchase said farm, for further information may apply to Levinus Clarkson, or Adrian Bancker, merchants in New-York, and shall have an indisputable title, by
(55 58) OLIVER BESLY.

POETS CORNER.

CAN wealth give happiness? look round and see
What gay distress! what splendid misery!
Whatever fortune lavishly can pour,
The mind annihilates, and calls for more.
Wealth is a cheat, believe not what it says,
Like any Lord it promises—and pays.
How will the miser startle to be told
Of such a wonder as insolvent gold?

PROPOSALS

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE WORKS

OF THE CELEBRATED

JOHN WILKES, Esq;

Some of which were formerly published under the Title of

NORTH-BRITON,

In Three Volumes,

THEY contain all that he has yet published of his Constitutional History of England, from the Revolution to the Time of his Departure for France in 1764; the most important Events of Government, with their secret Springs and Causes, during the Administration of

LORD HOLLAND, LORD HALIFAX,
WILLIAM PITT, Esq; LORD EGREMONT,
LORD BUTE, LORD SANDWICH,

And

GEORGE GRENVILLE, Esq;

Anecdotes and Characters of many great Personages, at this Time struggling for Power and Office; the Lampoons which occasioned his Duels with Earl Talbot, and Secretary Martin; his Controversies with Dr. Smollet, Author of the Briton; Mr. Murphy, Writer of the Auditor; and Mr. Scott, under the Name of Anti-Sexanus: The Detection of Mr. Pownall; Specimens of Mr. Beckford's Parliamentary Eloquence, &c. &c. &c.

Forming a lively and an instructive History of MEN, PRINCIPLES and the TIMES: written with such Freedom and Elegance, as is not to be paralleled in the Productions of any Age or Language.

N. B. The Pieces, of which the third Volume chiefly consists, were privately printed by the Author for the Use of a few trully Friends. Such is the Scarceness of these Writings, that Gentlemen lately arrived have given two Guineas in London for only a Part of what are contained in the above mentioned Edition. There are but a few Sets left unsold.

The Books will be printed in a Month's Time, and delivered to the Subscribers immediately afterwards.

The Paper for this Edition was manufactured, and all the Printing performed in this Country.

Subscriptions are taken by all the Booksellers at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Charles-Town, South-Carolina; the Price Eighteen Shillings, at 8 Shillings a Dollar.

ALBANY PEASE SPLIT,

TO BE SOLD

By ZACHARIAH SICKLES,

At the Upper-End of New-Street, near the Presbyterian Church, at 12s. a Bushel.

A STAGE WAGGON,

Between Poulas's Hook Ferry and Hackinsack, continues to set out every Friday, at about Seven in the Morning:

FROM the House of the Widow

Watson, at New-Barbadoes, (where the best Entertainment may be had) and will proceed to Poulas's-Hook, from whence the Waggon will set out on its Return, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon; which Stages will be regularly performed every Friday, and the best Usage given to Passengers, each paying two Shillings from one Place to the other.

N. B. The Waggon will regularly stop about eight in the Morning and three in the Afternoon, at the Tavern of Mr. William Early, in Bergen Woods, where any Person coming over Wehauk Ferry, may readily get a Passage to New-York or Hackinsack, in the said Waggon, kept by

54 57

JOHN BARDAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Plantation in

in the Township of East-Chester, about Half a Mile from the Town, lying on the Road that leads to West-Chester; containing about 40 Acres, be the same more or less; the Whole is in the best Repair, with a Variety of necessary Buildings all in good Order, in good Fence, and Wall; with a Variety of Orchard, and other Fruit Trees of the choicest Sorts; besides Meadow, both fresh and salt, all of the best Kind, with some Plow or Pasture Land: 'Tis a fine pleasant Situation for a Tradesman of any Sort, or for a Gentleman's Country Retreat.—Any one inclining to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber living on the Premises, and agree on reasonable Terms.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

N. B. Bonds with good Security will be acceptable for some Time for the whole Purchase.

54 57

WHEREAS my Wife Mary Elizabeth, has without any just Cause, eloped from my Bed and Board: These are therefore to forewarn all Persons, that I will pay no Debt of her contracting since her Elopement, therefore, that no Person harbour, entertain or trust her on my Account.

ANDRIES KUNTER.

Hackinsack, 9th December, 1768.

54 57

TO BE SOLD, BY EZEKIEL FORMAN,

Living in Princetown, in the Province of New-Jersey, (at private Sale only,) the following

Tracts of LAND, MILLS, &c.

THE noted, valuable, and plea-

sant farm whereon he now lives, containing 310 acres of land; about 150 of which is well timbered, and a sufficient quantity of good meadow ground. The buildings and improvements are nearly as follows, viz. A stone dwelling house two stories high, ninety feet in length, by twenty-five; five rooms on the lower floor, and as many fire-places; six rooms on the second floor (exclusive of the servants lodging rooms) three of which have fire-places; with one of the best and most convenient cellars and dairy room;—the whole, plain, but neatly finished; to which there is as good a kitchen garden as a purchaser could wish to have, two hundred and thirty two feet in length, by one hundred and twenty, boarded round in the best manner with white cedar boards, and red cedar posts; the front neatly paved. A well finished Dutch barn, forty four by forty feet; with a building adjoining it, principally calculated for stabling horn cattle, forty four by twenty two feet, which will conveniently hold twelve or fourteen ton of hay over head. A good waggon house, a frame cider house, thirty two by twenty four feet, a wheel mill and screw press; all the works covered, and granaries over head fitted for different sorts of grain, also for housing of apples, &c. One of the best framed corn cribs, large enough to hold a thousand bushels of corn; a poultry house conveniently finished, twenty by fourteen feet; large five pole barracks, covered with cedar; all the buildings new, covered with cedar, and in the best repair. A good apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, viz. Pippin, Spitzenburgh, green apple, red streak, house apple, vaudevere, &c. also the common fruit of ungrafted trees; a young peach orchard of six hundred trees, a fine collection of cherries in perfection, (meaning in the season of them) and a nursery coming on of the best grafted fruit, plumb, pears, cherries, &c. With as good water as in the world, both from a well and a spring, near the house; pleasantly situated on the main road between Philadelphia, and New-York, and nearly in the center.

ALSO, a set of mills, near Kingston, in said province, fifteen miles from Trenton, and same distance from Brunswick; two pair of stones, in good repair, conveniently situated for merchant and country work. Also, a house and lot in Princetown, very convenient for a merchant's shop, or tradesman;—said house will be rented if not sold before next spring: It is the house wherein the said Forman formerly kept store, and supposed to be the best stand for business in the town; the shelves are all standing, and is perhaps one of the best store rooms to be found; there is also upon said lot a good ware-house, and smoke-house. Also a house and lot in Kingston, very convenient for a tavern;—the best house in that town, and will be sold for less than half its value, if such a purchaser offers. Also a tract of wood land of 150 acres, lying near South River bridge, and within half a mile of the river. Good bonds, upon interest, will be taken for the whole, or any part of the purchase money, as may best suit the purchaser.

WHEREAS the Rev. John Smith, Minister of the Gospel in Rye and the White Plains, is possessed of a Piece of Skill for the help of distressed Persons, and has been for many Years successful in the Cure of them, but being advanced in Years and very infirm,—has therefore communicated his Skill to his Son William Hooker Smith, who hereby informs the Public, that he lives at the White Plains, and is ready to serve in such Cases, on reasonable Terms; any Persons whose Friends or Relations may stand in Need of his Relief and Help in so deplorable a Case, either at his own House or elsewhere: And as my Father has relieved a Number of Persons who have been given up as incurable, who have been under the Direction of the ablest Physicians in New-York and elsewhere, and as this is a peculiar Piece of Skill, beside the common Practice; shall be obliged to any Person of the Faculty that will recommend. I would further inform the Public, that I can almost infallibly determine the curable Persons by an Examination of the Age, Inclination, Constitution, Shape and Make of the Head, &c. for Particulars, any Person desirous may inquire of Mr. Isaac Rykeman, in New-York. WILLIAM HOOKER SMITH.

White Plains, Sept. 29, 1768.

44 63

New-York, December 5, 1768.

TWENTY FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

ABOUT nine o'Clock last Sunday

A Night, the Store of Messieurs Anthony and John Bleeker, was broke open and robbed of the following Articles, besides about £.200 in Cash, viz. A Gold Watch, with a Gold Dial Plate; five Silver Watches; one Piece of best black Genoa Velvet; one Piece of black Ducape; several Dozen of Gauze and Bandanoe Handkerchiefs; three Pieces of fine Irish Linen; and many other Goods.

The Cash, exclusive of £.15 in Gold, and some York Currency, was mostly Jersey Money. Whoever discovers the Thief, or Thieves, so that they may be brought to Justice, shall receive Twenty Five Pounds Reward, from

ANTHONY and JOHN BLEEKER.

ALL persons indebted to the estate

of James M'Evers, late of this city, merchant, deceased, by book, bond, or note, are requested to make speedy settlement of the same with Charles M'Evers; and those having demands on said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts that they may be immediately settled.

ELIZABETH M'EVERS, Executrix.

CHARLES M'EVERS,

CHARLES WD. APTHORPE, } Executors

CHARLES M'EVERS,

Intending to carry on the business of his late brother, desires to inform those who have been heretofore supplied at his stores; that he has now on hand, A large and seasonable assortment of European and India goods, and that they will be disposed of on the usual terms.

47—

STEPHEN KAPALJE,

At Burling's-Slip, next Door to Mr. Brower's, has for Sale the following Articles on the most reasonable Terms, Wholesale and Retail;

WEST-INDIA Rum, Muscovado

Sugar, Congo and Bohea Teas; Chocolate, French and Carolina Indigo, Cotton, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, and Wool-Cards; best Scotch Snuff in Bladders, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Powder and Shot, Writing Paper, genuine old Madeira Wine, Brandy, &c.

51

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

In the Femina, from London, and other Vessels, has imported a large Assortment of Goods, which he is selling at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-Street, at the lowest Rates for Cash, as he purchased the Goods himself from the Manufacturers,—he does not Doubt but their Cheapness will be a sufficient Recommendation to Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Customers, amongst which are,

BEST heart and club steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF, bohea and green teas, Russia duck, Drilling's sheeting, diaper, &c. brown roles, oxenburghs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowels and garlix, brown and white Pomeranians, brown holland, Silefias, napping and clouting diaper and damasks, ditto table cloths, broad and pistol lawns, white calicoes and muslins of all sorts; India Persians, romalls, chintz, &c. a large assortment of calicoes and English chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamborough long lawns, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twist, lace, nuns, mecklin, inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowered, Scotch and coloured threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of buttons and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linens, sheeting and dowels; a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and wove children's, men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk breeches pieces, muffatees, gloves &c. caps, women's mits, &c. ribbons, Fervetings fans, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps, scales feathers, flowers and other millenary, in the last taste, with figur'd modes, pelions, satins, sarfencets, Persians, modes, linings, mantua lutestring, armazeen taffeties; Barcelona handkerchiefs and cravats, sewing silks, mohair, scarf and twist of all sorts, Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering and other Scotch goods; camlets, balloons, fluffs, durons, &c. bearskins, frizes and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tenbridge wares, cruet frames, castors, &c.

Black and white wampom, &c. paste buckles, ear rings, pins, plumes, sprigs, gold set rings and others.

A good assortment of Manchester velvets and checks, quilts, thicksets, fustians, jeans, pollows, &c.

M. PHILLIPS,

Has just imported in the Beaver, Capt. Miller, from London;

A New Assortment of all Sorts of Millenary and fancied Goods, of the newest Fashion and genteel Taste, too tedious to mention.

At her Store in Smith-Street. 43 46

The New-York Paper Manufactory,

Ready Money for clean Linen Rags, may be had of JOHN KEATING, between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip.

All those who have the Welfare of the Country at Heart, are desired seriously to consider the Importance of a Paper Manufactory to this Government, and how much Good they may do it, by preserving the Linen Rags, particularly the fine ones, which would be otherwise useless; a their saving of Rags is recommended, not so much for the Money which they will immediately fetch (which can be but a trifle) but the Benefit which will accrue to the Public in general if the Manufactory is supplied with Rags, so as to enable us to make a sufficient Quantity of Paper, for our own Consumption, and by this Means keep in the Province the Sum of Money, which are annually remitted for this single Commodity, and when once sent from hence, are entirely lost to us, Whereas by manufacturing of it here, Numbers of poor People are daily employ'd, and the Money still remains in a circulating State; it is therefore hop'd that all Persons will be as careful as possible, in saving that, which evidently appears will be of public Utility.

N. B. As the Paper Mill is now completed, those who have Rags by them, are requested to bring them in, and all Persons who want to be supplied with Paper of this Manufacture, are desired to send their Orders to John Keating, which shall be completed as fast as possible.

New-York, July 1768.

38—

L. KILBRUN'S

PAINT STORE,

At the White-Hall, New-York.

HATH FOR SALE,

WHITE lead

Spanish brown

Yellow oaker

Verdigrise

Red lead

Linsed oil

White varnish

Spirits of turpentine

Also portrait painter's colours, canvas, hair and Fitch pencils, tools and gilt car'd frames for portraits; leaf-gold, and silver, do. &c.

35—

Vermillion

Prussian blue

White Vitriol

Spanish whiting

Paint brushes,

And all sorts of crown

Window-glass.

Robert Meetkerke,

Surgeon and Practitioner in Physick,

LATELY arrived from London,

and who has studied and practised in the different Hospitals of London and Edinburgh, acquaints the Public in general of New-York, that he will be ready to attend, and give his Advice in all Cases of Surgery and Physick, and is daily to be spoke with at Capt. John Giffords, in Maiden Lane, near the Fly-Market.

48

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

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little notice I saw, with malice and at the church certainly be our common its enemies, seems now to men of all pe that I have n terians, who on their side have shewn a tianity, in on will to the ch ten and publi enjoying her

From the reluctance I defence, so I shall not be Those who t long honore leave to the and, in the m which I have tinned to my many in num

In my last, (either out of his readers) ha and jurisdiction with the pow copal characte a succession of clerical, wi With him, e "powers of ec diction ecclesi hath, in his im present English they were ever when liberty v it is said that ther desired, n in America, h treacherous pa confident hope are exempted

is, he says, wh a novel-invent

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I have already rican clergy pr known in the pu have shewn furth tinal asserts, that bishops nearly nish bishops hav ecclesiastical co and yet they h of their inferior

But I will not that the English and that what jurisdiction, the ments, nor yet their episcopal o generally expre that neither tho in a country wh and a full provis ment, except th scriptural order elergy, agreeable their church. The first thing respect to bishops

147
SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1355.

[THURSDAY DECEMBER 23, 1768.]

The ANATOMIST, No. XI.

Leges sub graviore lege. HALE.

I CAN scarce begin this number without an acknowledgment to sundry correspondents, for several valuable communications; and hope they will not ascribe it to disrespect, but to the proposed brevity of my plan, that so little notice hath been taken of their kind hints. I saw, with concern, from the first, that by whose malice and artifice soever the late illiberal attacks on the church were begun and cherished, they would certainly be productive of much evil, scandalize our common Christianity, and be matter of joy to its enemies, and grief to its real friends. This seems now to be the general sentiment of serious men of all persuasions; and it is but justice to say, that I have met with many even among the presbyterians, who lament that any provocation was given on their side; and think that their writers would have shewn a greater moment, and weight of Christianity, in one grain of charity and brotherly goodwill to the church, than in all that they have written and published, to traduce and prevent her from enjoying her just rights.

From these considerations, then, as it was with reluctance I found myself obliged to enter into this defence, so I have determined that, on my part, it shall not be protracted into an unnecessary length. Those who take delight in vilifying a church so long honoured among true protestants, I shall soon leave to the reflections of their own conscience; and, in the mean time, I hope that Indulgence, with which I have been already favoured, will be continued to my remaining papers, which will not be many in number, nor unimportant in their nature.

In my last, it was observed that the Centinel (either out of ignorance, or wilful design to mislead his readers) had confounded the adventitious powers and jurisdiction given to bishops by human laws, with the powers that belong essentially to the episcopal character, and are necessary, for keeping up a succession of ministers, and order, in the body ecclesiastical, whether lodged in one, or in many. With him, the acknowledged distinction between "powers of ecclesiastical order, and power of jurisdiction ecclesiastical," seems to find no place. He hath, in his imagination, stretched the powers of our present English bishops to all the heights, in which they were ever exercised, in the warmest times, and when liberty was least understood; and then, when it is said that bishops, with those powers, are neither desired, nor can, consistent with law, be fixed in America, he charges the clergy with acting a treacherous part, and "amusing, with false and inconsistent hopes; because a church, whose members are exempted from the government of its officers, is, he says, what no age can furnish an example of—a novel-invention, &c."

Now the Centinel is here certainly brought into this dilemma, either to say that a church, without all those enormous jurisdictions, which he had been complaining of, is a novel-invention; or to say, that the powers he speaks of, are those essential ones enjoyed by all complete churches; and then, how is it an argument of inconsistency in our clergy, to desire a matter of common essential right? And have not all his declamations been employed about phantoms of his own brain?

I have already shewn, that such a bishop as the American clergy prayed for, is no novel-invention, but known in the purest ages of the church; and I might have shewn further, in contradiction to what the Centinel asserts, that churches, even now upon earth, have bishops nearly on the same foundation. The Danish bishops have neither temporal jurisdiction, nor ecclesiastical courts; nor have the Moravian bishops; and yet they have the ordination and government of their inferior clergy.

But I will now come close to the point, and shew, that the English bishops were originally such also; and that what accession of powers, and temporal jurisdiction, they obtained, was not by encroachments, nor yet claimed as of Christ, in virtue of their episcopal office; but given by human laws, generally expressing the reason of the grant; and that neither those laws nor reasons can have place in a country where the constitution is previously fixed and a full provision made for all the parts of government, except that alone which concerns the true scriptural order and government of the episcopal clergy, agreeable to the belief and constitution of their church.

The first thing that offends our antagonists, with respect to bishops, is their title of lords. Now, if

it is considered how they derive this title, perhaps the Centinel may not think himself obliged to associate the idea of lords to our American bishops, nor to shape his mouth to that offensive word, if he should ever chance to speak to any of them. They are lords, as they sit in the upper house of parliament, and they sit there *per baroniam*, as barons accepted by long usage, but afterwards more expressly made such, by their possessions being turned into baronies by William the conqueror, to be held of the King. In respect to their persons, they are not barons, nor are they such in respect to their order, which they acquire by consecration, but in respect only to their temporal incorporation. See Hale's treatise on the right of the crown; and Coke, 2d Inst. Sir William Staunford also (153) says they have not the name of lords by virtue of their office, nor have they a place in parliament, in respect to their nobility, but in respect of their possession, viz. the ancient baronies annexed to their dignities.

Thus the Centinel may, perhaps, see a way to separate one offensive thing, viz. the lordly name from American bishops; but still we hope he will not, for all this, give them bad names.

But let us pass from names to things, and see if we can satisfy him equally about the enormous jurisdiction over the laity, which he has told us, he is greatly apprehensive must accompany the very persons of bishops into America. In fair argument (as observed in a former number) the *onus probandi* should lie on the accuser, and he ought to shew by what law now made, or that probably can be made, American Bishops should obtain such jurisdiction, rather than call on me to prove what contingencies are never to take place. Yet even this may be done, to the satisfaction of all reasonable men, if they will trust to the same faith of laws, and security in this matter, which they trust for their lives and estates in all other matters.

We must go back, then, to enquire how English bishops became invested with jurisdiction over the laity (for the Centinel has nothing to do with any jurisdiction the clergy may choose to submit to) and then we will apply the argument to the point in question.

It has been already shewn, that primitive bishops, in the first three hundred years of the church, had no courts, or jurisdiction over the laity, separate from the civil power. So it was also in England, during the Saxon-Heptarchy. In each county, under different kings in those days, there was an Earl, who had the administration of justice under the King, and was called in latin *Comes*, as assisting the King in the execution of the laws. In each kingdom there was a bishop, being seven in all England (exclusive of the Welch or British bishops) before the coming of Augustine the Monk. All matters, as well spiritual as temporal, were determined in the Earl's or county court, where the bishop was called to the Earl's assistance, for advice in spiritual matters; or in the hundred court, before some Lord of the district, with an ecclesiastical person, in the place of the bishop.

The great Canute the Dane, still preserved this order, as late as about the year one thousand and seventeen, and gave the reason for it; ordaining the *Shyre-Gemot* or county assembly "to be held twice a year, and oftener if need requires, wherein the bishop and the aldermen of the shyre shall be present, the one to teach the laws of God, the other the laws of the land."

Here is yet no separate jurisdiction claimed by the bishops over the laity; and when they obtained such jurisdiction, it was not, as the Centinel says, because no church on earth ever subsisted without it, in the oppressive way he speaks of; (for unless he means this, I still insist he has said nothing) but because it was thought fit by a king, who gave his reasons for the change, and having entered England sword in hand, would not have submitted to have such power wrested from him.

It was William the conqueror who erected separate ecclesiastical courts; and thus runs the charter—"Regia auctoritate precipio, ut nullus Episcopus in Hundret amplius placita teneat &c." By virtue of my royal authority I do command that no bishop do for the future hold pleas &c. in the hundred court, nor bring any causes which belong to spiritual government, before the judgment of secular men; but to such places as the bishops shall appoint for that purpose, &c. §

* Duck 307. 1 Warn. 374. 2 Still. 14. Godt 96.
† Splem. Reliq.
§ See the charter at large in Spelman.

Having thus brought bishops down to the conquest, we find no matter cognizable before them, whereof jurisdiction hath been usurped or claimed as inherent in their office, or obtained otherwise than by laws, which can no way affect us; laws too, which according to my motto are, *sub graviore lege*, control'd by other laws.

In my next, I shall bring this argument down to the temporal powers exercised by the English bishops in the present day, and consider whether by statute or common law, those powers could be imported with bishops into America; or whether by encroachments, obliging judges to stoop to them, or by acts of parliament to be made, we are in danger of being subjected to such powers—for I would leave no appearance of argument unnoticed.

After discussing those points I hope to be excused, if I retort some of the Centinel's arguments on himself, and shew that if we are to be deprived of a natural right, on an account of his imaginary fears, how many fears of the like kind I might be able to muster up, from the known principles and former conduct of his party, against suffering them to exercise those undefined and self assumed jurisdictions, which they claim in their ecclesiastical courts and synods. In the last place I shall endeavour to defend the church against the gross charge of having corrupted and obscured the pure word of God with human inventions; and then take my leave of him with some things which I am not yet disposed to indulge his curiosity with the knowledge of.—

These references are taken from Burn, whose accuracy may be depended on; for I would not be thought more learned than I am, nor pretend that all these authors are on my shelf.

New-York, November 23, 1768.

JOHN A. STEWART,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, That he intends to cure all distempers in horses, and has for several years past been a practitioner in that art, both in Germany and America, and never fail'd of giving satisfaction to all who employed him, both in physical and chirurgical cures: He also cures all diseases in black cattle, sheep, &c. He sells a powder which is an excellent specific for keeping horses from any infection, and at the same time makes them strong and healthy, by giving the horse two table spoon fulls twice in the week; The price of this valuable medicine is only three shillings per pound.

He likewise prepares and sells a powder for removing the bots from horses, and gives them immediate relief in the cholick, and all inward pains; price four shillings the lb: Also he sells a powder for race horses, and a powder which cures most distempers, incident to cows; price three shillings the pound.

N. B. The above medicines are sold by the said JOHN A. STEWART, at Mr. Michael Housworth's, in Broad-street, next door to Messrs. Robertson's Printing-Office. He will attend gentlemen when and where they please, and to see their horses and give his advice. 52 53.

Just published and to be sold

At the Printing-Office at the Exchange,

THE TRIAL at large of Captain DANIEL DISNEY, For the barbarous and inhuman Assassination of THOMAS WALKER, Esq; of Montreal: In which the Circumstances of that most horrid Affair, are particularly enumerated, and from the exquisitely judicious Remarks of the Attorney General, at the opening of the Case, and on the Evidence given before the Court, the Reader is left in no Doubt as to the real Perpetrators of that execrable Fact.

ANY Masters of Vessels or Trademen, who thro' Hurry of Business or any other Cause cannot well attend to the Settlement of their Books and drawing out their Accounts, may hear of a Man who will do any such Business with Secrecy and Dispatch, upon the most reasonable Terms. Also will teach Navigation in the most expeditious Manner, and if desired will wait on Gentlemen at their Lodging, and teach them privately.

Any Parish or private Family in the Country may be supplied with a School-Master, by applying to the Printer.

A few HOGSHEADS of

Choice JAMAICA RUM,

TO BE SOLD AT

WILLIAM MERCIER'S

Near the COFFEE-HOUSE.

Just imported in the Ship Manchester, Capt. Lambert, from LISBON;

A Cargo of choice Packing Salt,

to be sold on board said Ship at the New-Dock, at One Shilling and Ten Pence per Buttel, Water Measure.

New-York, November 23, 1768.

W A N T E D,

A GOOD Cook (Man or Woman) who professes and understands the Business well, and can bear a close Application to it. Such a one may hear of good Employment, by inquiring of the Printer.

41 54

JAMES RIVINGTON,
Removed from Hanover-Square, to the lower End of Wall-Street
has imported in the last Vessels from LONDON:

THE whole Works of Voltaire,
in 35 Volumes, Lord Raymond's Reports and Entries, in 3 vols. Burns's Justice, a new improv'd Edition, 4 vols. Hume's History of England, 8 vols. Octavo. Swift's Works including all the late additional Pieces, in 21 vols. with Cuts. Lord Kaimes's Art of Thinking. Lord Lyttleton's Dialogues of the Dead. Melmoth's Letters, generally fill'd Fitzboynes. Memoirs of the Duke of Cumberland. Marshal Turenne's Memoirs. Nature Displayed. Francis's Horace. Warton's Virgil. Ben. Martin's natural History of England, with Maps of every County. Voltaire's Essay on Crimes and Punishments. Dodgley's Poems. The Spectator. Tristram Shandy complete in 9 vols. The Prince of Brunswick's Character and Actions of Alexander the Great. Mr. Mar-montel's Belisarius, a Work for Kings, for Ministers, and for the People in general; this Book was suppressed in Paris. General Wolfe's Maxims for a Battalion of Infantry, upon fixed Principles, with 17 Copper Plates coloured. A new Collection of Voyages, including a Description of the Ohio's Country, and Brig Bouquet's Campaign there, with elegant Cuts. Derrick's Letters. Col. Hill's Letters. Lord Shaftesbury's Characters. Root on an Action at Law. The American Negotiator. The complete Body of Husbandry. Gibbon's and Bartlett's Farriery. Bartlett's Farriers Dispensatory. Clae-felden's Anatomy. Sharp's Surgery. Quincey's Lexicon. Chayne on Health. Armstrong on Children's Diseases. Picaire's Elements of Physick. Cramer's Art of attaying Metals. The West-India Pilot or Quarter-Wagoner. The Seaman's Daily Assistant. The Mariner's Com-pass and Kallender. Davis's Quadrants. Atkinson's Epitome of Navigation. Ward's Mathematics. Stone's Euclid. Watt's Logick. Peregrine Pickle. Tom Jones. Thomson's Works. Dr. Young's Works. Invisible Spy. Betty Thoughtless. Sixteen different Sorts of lately printed Novels. Rousseau's Family Compact. Remarks on Rousseau's Writings. A Variety of School Books and Classics, generally used in Academies and at College. With Assortments of Stationary, and such other Articles as are usually found at a Bookellers. Likewise most of the Goods he usually kept.

The celebrated CHARLES CHURCHILL'S
WORKS, in two large Octavo Volumes.
Containing: The Rofiad. Night. The Prophecy of Famine. His Epistle to Hogarth, which broke the Heart of this Son of Apelles. The Ghost. Independence. The Apology. The Conference. The Duellist. The Candidate. Gotham. The Farewell. The Times.
In the Course of these Writings the Author has expressed himself very freely upon the Conduct and Characters of the principal Personages who have been employed by Government, &c. during the latter End of the late, and the four first Years of the present Reign; presenting a Genius more truly Original than all the Muses since the Days of John Dryden, and securing the Existence of his harmonious Numbers, until the Muses can sing no more.
The Publisher has not been punctual in producing this genuine Son of Apollo, agreeable to the Proposals, for his Promise expired eighteen Months ago; yet, as the Cause of the Delay must be obvious to all his Patrons, and the public Favour never is denied to a Person who eagerly seeks it, he hopes that none of his Subscribers will be offended, tho' it may have proved a Disappointment.

MARYLAND LOTTERY.
THOSE Persons who have not taken up their Prizes agree-ably to the Success of their Tickets, are desired immedi-ately to apply for them to JAMES RIVINGTON, in Wall-Street, who is ready to give Titles to those who are become Proprietors of Lands in Kent-County, consequent to the drawing of the said Lottery in 1766. Application must be made before the first Day of May.

The following Articles are to be had of
JAMES RIVINGTON,
LUCERN, a most profitable Grass Seed, ena-bling Cows to afford more in Quantity and of far better Quality than any other Aliment; CANARY and RAPE-SEED for SINGING-BIRDS; PASTEBOARD for Book-Binders; Dr. KEYSER'S CELEBRATED PILLS, the only Nostum of an Empirick that is used in regular Practice, for it has been introduced in London by Mr. Caesar Hawkins, Surgeon to the King; The TINCTURE of VALERIAN for low-spirited and hysterical Folks; The ESSENCE of WATER-DOCK, which cures the Scurvy; TUR-LINGTON'S BALSAM; INSTRUMENTS to clean and preserve TEETH; GUITTAR and FIDDLE-STRINGS; SCALES and DI-VIDERS; SCALES to weigh GOLD; SHUTTLE-CKOCKS; BOOT STRAPS; RAC-QUETS for Tennis or Fives; QUADRANTS by HADLEY and DAVIES; FISHING TACKLE; A very FINE BASSOON made by SHUCHART.

SAMUEL SP. SKINNER,
At the New Brick Buildings, West of King's-College, in New-York;
SELLS Rum and Cordials, made by him in 1766, extremely good, and exceeding cheap.—Cash for Molasses; and Molasses made into clean-flavoured strong Rum, upon reasonable Terms.

Lately imported, and to be sold by
EDWARD LAIGHT,
A General Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, likewise all the Articles necessary to the carrying Business, and half tanned Leather, for the Use of Vessels.
Said LAIGHT, has at present to dispose of, a ge Quantity of good Soal Leather.

RICHARD NORRIS,
STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,
MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approv'd of by the society of stay-makers in London; he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfac-tion. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future pro-motion. He waits on ladies at any distance—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York.

HENRY REMSEN,
JUNIOR, and COMPANY;
Have just imported for Sale, on the lowest terms, and now opening at their Store in Hanover-Square, the following assort-ment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown, and mixt boad-cloths, in half pieces	Packet ditto
Blue cloth for women's wear	Pistol lawns, buckram
Scarlet, blue, claret colour and grey mixt, Bath beaver coatings	Red bunts and Flanders tick
Scarlet and blue silk and worsted cord for cloaks.	Bombazeen, cravats
Blue and red shrouds	Manchester velvets
Striped and Indian blankets	Worsted plush
Kersey blanketing	Checks of all sorts
8-4 9-4 and 10-4 blankets	Ribbons and gimps
Blue, green, red and grey 6-4 frizes	Quality and shoe binding
Narrow frizes of all colours	Caricering, tapes
Flains and forget cloths	Pins and needles
Spotted ermine	Plain and figur'd silk mitts
Fearnoughts of all colours	Linen and cotton handkerchiefs
Beardskin and coating	Buckles, button links
Blue and red duffels	Thread, shirt buttons
Saxon green broad boys	Ribbons, twist, silk, and hair
Blue, red, green, yellow, brown and embryos'd ferges	Muffates, suns, knee garters
Wilsons, jagathies, and Shalloons	Cotton romalls, and Barcelona handkerchiefs
Very cheap serge denim	Women's purple, white, black and cloth colour mitts & gloves
Blue and brown kerseys	Men's foamy, wale leather and best buckskin gloves
Striped flannels and coverlids	Women's and Girl's black worsted mitts
Everlastings and drawboys	Men's single, and double strip'd worsted caps
Blue drab cloth. Figur'd amens	Men's cotton Germantown caps
Durant and Callimancoe	Men's grey rib'd knit stockings
Irish and German linens	Men's and Women's worsted stockings
Printed and pencil'd furniture calicoes, and printed cottons	Ivory and horn combs
Purple and other calicoes	Blank books, playings cards
Light and dark ground chintz	Paste boards, Ink powder
Crimson harrateens	Writing paper. &c. &c. &c.
Irish sheeting	A L S O,
7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix	The very best sort of wooll-cards, Scotch snuff, castor and felt hats; white and black sailors bound hats. A few cloths without cases, that can be well recommended.
Coloured perfians, narrow ditto	
Peelings and figured modes	
Cambricks and lawns	

TO BE LET,
FROM the first day of May next, the house wherein Doctor William Bruce now lives, near the Exchange; it is a well finished convenient house, with seven fire-places, a good cellar and cellar kitchen, a well and cistern, with pumps in the yard, and many other conveniencies, and is a good stand for business:—Inquire of John Van Cortlandt, living near Trinity Church, in the Broad-Way.

Also to be let by the said John Van Cortlandt, A number of lots of ground for a term of years, on rea-sonable terms, being situated in the out-ward of this city, near the Bull's head tavern.—Also to be sold by the said John Van Cortlandt, the snuff-mills, drying house, and sta-bles, together with all the utensils thereunto belonging, all in good order to go to work immediately, situated near the Bull's head afore-said.—Likewise to be sold, by said John Van Cortlandt, a parcel of Scotch snuff in bladders; a few hogheads of inspected Virginia tobacco; a few pipes of Ma-deira wine, New-York distilled rum by the hoghead, and refined sugars, of all qualities, upon reasonable terms.

New-York 6th Dec. 1768. 53 56

NEW-YORK Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 6, 1768.
AS mercantile societies have been found very useful in trading cities, for promoting and encouraging commerce, adjusting disputes relative to trade and navigation, supporting industry, recommending such laws, and establishing such regulations, as may be found necessary for the benefit of trade in general.

A considerable number of the merchants of New-York, formed themselves into a society in May last, and have since been joined by the greatest part of the other merchants in the city, in order to advance so truly laudable an institution. They are called the New-York Chamber of Commerce; who meet the first Tuesday of every month, and hear all proposals for the better regulating, encouraging and extend-ing trade and navigation.

A monthly committee is appointed, who adjust accounts, and settle gratis, all disputes between merchants and traders, which the parties may think fit to submit to their decision. The Chamber in general, do every thing in their power for the interest of the community.

A plan of the institution, with the rules and regulations relating to the Chamber, and the method of admitting mem-bers, may be seen by applying to
ANTHONY VAN DAM, Secretary.

For KINGSTON, in JAMAICA,
The SHIP MERCURY,
JAMES STEEL, Master;
WILL sail with all convenient Speed: For Freight or Pas-sage agree with LEWIS PINTARD, ANTHONY VAN DAM, or said Master, on board the Ship, now lying at the New-Dock.
New-York, Dec. 7, 1768. 53 46

GARRAT NOEL,
Has a new Importation by the Albany, Capt. Ri-ards, amongst which are the following
LAW BOOKS.

PEER William's, Lord Raymond's, Stranges, Modern, Salkield's, Holt's, Ventree's, Keeble's, Vaughn's, Key-ling's, Croke's, Dyers, and Burrows's Reports; Blackstone's Commentaries, Lilly's Entries, Lilly's Conveyancer, Laws of Corporations, Foster's Crown Law, Barne's Notes, Rolls Abridgment, Hawkins Plea, Swinburn on Wills, Practical Register, Plowdon's Commentaries, Fitzherbert's Natura Bre-vium, Law of Awards, Complete Sheriff, Wood's Institutes, Bacon's Abridgment Complete, Principles of Equity, and Attorney's Pocket Book.

A L S O,
The Complete Farmer, or General History of Husbandry in all its Branches,—illustrated with a great Variety of Folio Copper Plates, finely engraved,—By a Society of Gentlemen, Members of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Ma-nufactures and Commerce.
The Lift of the Army is just come to Hand. 52 55

MICHAEL POREE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

IN order to remedy the various complaints incidental to the teeth and gums, takes this method to inform the gen-try and public in general, that he makes and fits natural teeth, or artificial ones, from a single tooth to a whole set, to appear as well, and be as easy and useful as real teeth; likewise cleans teeth and draws stumps, in the easiest and best manner; he sells a PREPARATION for cleaning and pre-serving the teeth and gums, and likewise cures the scurvy; he has a potion which is excellent for curing all disorders in the mouth, cradicating every degree of the scurvy in the gums, preserving the teeth from decaying, and rendering them beautiful, white and sound.—Advice to the public: As the number of patients now under Doctor Forget's care in Philadelphia, prevents his visiting the different parts of North-America for some time: He has given to me some general medicines for the benefit of those whose business or circumstances will not allow them to go to the Doctor—in particular an apozem that is infallible in all degrees of inter-mittant Tertian, quartan and quotidian fevers.—A potion for removing all obstructions, viscera and womb,—which by purifying the blood, renders the whole mass found and intire. Likewise a water that has never failed in every disorder of the eyes, where manual operations are not required. The above medicines are to be had of Michael Poree, at Mrs. Mary Cornwell's, behind the old city-hall, with full direc-tions for properly using them.

N. B. All those afflicted with consumptive disorders, sero-phulous or cancerous diseases, dropsy, stone, gravel, rheuma-tism, various sorts of the gout, such as podagra, frage, genager, sciatica complaints, &c. &c. &c. may under God be relieved, by applying to the Doctor himself, at Mr. Francis Murphy's in spruce-street, Philadelphia. 53 56

FOR LONDON,
The SHIP ALBANY,
William Richards, Master;
WILL sail with all convenient Speed:—For Freight or Passage apply to Mr. CHARLES M'EVERS, or said Master on board.
New-York, Nov. 30, 1768. (52 55)
City of New-York, New-Street, (the Upper End)
October 31, 1768.

CAVE JONES,
CONVEYANCER and SCRIVENER.

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public in general, that having served a regular Clerkship to the Profession of the Law in LONDON, and assisted for four Years there-after, the first Practitioners there; He in that Time acquired the just Knowledge of the above Business, and will in future prepare (in a perfect Manner) Deeds for the absolute Convey-ance of Property, Mortgages, Wills, Deeds of Gift, Articles of Copartnership, and all other Instruments of Writing, to such Effect, as to prevent Disputes and litigious Law-Suits, upon Terms (even at this dreary Time) no Way exceptionable. Particulars whereof will be made known upon Application at his Abode as above. He would also assist Merchants, or others, in collecting their Monies, either upon Commission or Agreement. And will solicit Cash, if upon indisputable Security in this Province. The Subscriber humbly hopes to receive Encouragement from those capacitated, as being truly willing to assist all in indigent Circumstances, so far as may possibly prove in his Power. Any Favour conferred, will be most thankfully received, and ever gratefully ac-knowledged, by
The Publick's truly obedient,
And very humble Servant,
CAVE JONES.

No evident Service rendered, no Reward requested.
Strict Secrecy may be depended upon.

MRS. E. STOGDON, Widow,
Takes this method of acquainting the public, that she has taken a convenient house near Nassau-College, in Prince-Town, and proposes boarding young gentlemen schol-ars at twenty pound per annum, including their washing and mending. She also proposes to lodge gentlemen and ladies, travellers, that choose private lodgings, very reason-ably.

TO BE SOLD,
A LIKELY young Negro Wench of about 20 Years of Age, for want of Employment only, understands all Kinds of House-Work, and a little of Cookery: Inquire of the Printer.